

neutral in time of war—and it will be insisted, if such warning is not possible under this kind of warfare, the character of the warfare is wrong and must be stopped. Otherwise the fabric of international law must collapse, and brute force will reign instead of the only rubric among nations.

AND THEN IF GERMANY REFUSES TO COME TO TERMS?

The Administration does not want war. If war is to come, it must be of Germany's making.

The note, it is believed, will contain no threat of war. It is thought, however, that the United States would be compelled to refuse hereafter to deal with Germany as a civilized power, and that the least that will be done will be a withdrawal of diplomatic representation at Berlin.

Many have argued that this would virtually constitute an act of war. There are precedents, contradicting this view. But in any event President Wilson is acting "after deliberation and with firmness." He has weighed all possibilities. He will not turn back.

May See Anyone.

Will Germany come to terms? Many of those who have studied the circular statement issued by Germany to all neutral powers regarding "mistaken" submarine attacks on neutral commerce vessels, see in it a disposition on the part of Germany to depart from her previous attitude of arrogant defiance.

For the first time, Germany appears in this statement to realize that her course of action has often ignored the rights of neutrals. It would seem to those who view the statement in this light that Germany is already beginning to flee from the wrath that might come.

But, as it was pointed out today, this statement, while giving assurances that Germany does not mean willfully to attack neutral vessels flying neutral flags, does not meet the situation made critical by her wanton killing of neutral citizens on unarmed merchant vessels of her enemies.

Nor does it justify the series of apparently deliberate efforts on her part to flout the United States and drag this country into the war. Of this series, it is believed, the note will speak.

Aside from the crisis of the Lusitania affair, which, it was pointed out today, is bigger than the concern of the United States with the actions of an individual, reference, it is thought, may be made in the note in summarizing the grievances of this country against Germany, of the activities of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the Kaiser's propagandist in this country.

Irritated By Talk.

Certainly, that since the sinking of the Lusitania with her cargo of human freight, this Government has viewed with increasing irritation and repugnance the loud-spoken utterances of Dernburg in justification of the deed. His efforts to arouse hysterical Americans to a similar indifference toward the rights of America have reached a point where, in the official view, patience is no longer a virtue.

Dernburg, it is believed, will have to go, or keep his tongue.

Following the announcement from the White House that the note to Germany was in preparation and that it would be announced as soon as proper to publish it, it became known that the final draft was receiving the close attention of Counselor Lansing, as well as of the President.

Mr. Lansing is busy giving the note form. The note, as has been the case in respect to other important communications to the European belligerents, will be in the language of the President. Mr. Lansing is the authority on international law on whom the President is relying for advice and guidance.

Questioned regarding the note today, Mr. Lansing refused to discuss any phase of it, either its length or the scope it would cover.

DERNBURG'S STATUS PUZZLES OFFICIALS

(Continued from First Page.)

outbreak of the war. He is ostensibly head of the German Red Cross in this country. In reality he is the originator and director of the extensive German propaganda in the United States. He is a voluminous writer upon questions dealing with the German aspect and cause of the war, and has lectured in many American cities.

It has been no secret in official German circles here that Dr. Dernburg is in reality the head of the Kaiser's government in this country. When he first came here there was considerable friction between him and Count von Bernstorff over expressions of opinion contrary to the expansionist policy of the regularly accredited members of the German embassy staff. Even in American official circles Dr. Dernburg has been regarded as the guiding spirit of Germany's diplomatic representatives in this country.

Members of the German embassy have long had confidence of the fact that the relations between Dr. Dernburg and Count von Bernstorff, while scrupulously polite, are not cordial, and that both men although staying in the same hotel while in New York, rarely meet.

Dr. Dernburg has frequently emphasized that he has no official connection with the German government, and the German embassy has stated from time to time that he was not attached to its staff.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for the District of Columbia—Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably showers, warmer. Maryland—Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably showers; moderate winds, mostly southerly. Virginia—Unsettled tonight and Thursday; probably showers; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds.

TEMPERATURES.	AFLECK'S.
U. S. BUREAU.	
5 a. m. 54	8 a. m. 51
9 a. m. 56	9 a. m. 55
10 a. m. 56	10 a. m. 55
11 a. m. 56	11 a. m. 55
12 noon 56	12 noon 55
1 p. m. 54	1 p. m. 57
2 p. m. 54	2 p. m. 59

TIDE TABLE.
High tide, 6:34 a. m. and 7:24 p. m.
Low tide, 12:55 a. m. and 1:31 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises 4:42
Sun sets 7:00

Light automobile lamps at 7:41 p. m.

Women Take Place of Street Car Conductors

NEW CASTLE, England, May 12.—The boom in recruiting having made further inroads upon the municipal staffs, a number of women have taken the places of street car conductors who have enlisted.

JEWELRY
Cash Prices
Easy Payments
SCHWARTZ
824-7 ST. N. W.

BARNES IS PICTURED AS FOE, NOT ALLY OF TAMMANY HALL

New York Politicians Tell How Leader Refused to Enter Any Alliance.

By BOND P. GEDES.

STRAUSE, May 12.—As the bitter foe instead of ally of Tammany, was how William Barnes was pictured today by his witnesses in the trial of his libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt.

Justice Andrews confined the testimony, in accordance with his rulings yesterday, banning printing matters, to the United States Senatorial fight of 1911.

The ruling was, in a measure, a boom-erang to Barnes. It kept out testimony he greatly desired to present.

The judge held that the question was vital as to whether Barnes had an alliance with Murphy to let the Democrats elect a Senator. Justification of Roosevelt's charges of the alleged alliance of bosses.

Senate Leader Brown told how Barnes would not accept a Republican combine with Democratic insurgents opposing William F. Sheehan, the Tammany candidate, to be elected by Republican and insurgent Democrats because he feared Carille would "train with Tammany."

Senator told how the Republican leaders, after three months of the Democratic deadlock, agreed to "deliver the Republican vote" to an independent candidate selected by Senator O'Connell, and that Thomas Mott Osborne was the independent selected.

That Roosevelt was the Republican leader after wresting the scepter from Governor Odell in 1906 and forced the nomination of Governor Hughes by "orders in the form of requests" was stated by Brown.

The Barnes side sought to prove that the decision to support an independent Democrat was spontaneous and not dictated by Barnes.

Former Senator Brackett told how the leaders decided to support an independent candidate to deprive New York of a Senator, the election of Senator O'Connell following within forty-eight hours.

GERMANS ATROCIOUS, SAYS BRYCE REPORT

NEW YORK, May 12.—"Murder, lust, and pillage on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries," are alleged against Germany in connection with her operations in Belgium, in the report of the British government commission, headed by former Ambassador Lord Bryce, which was put on sale today.

The document reviews the various atrocities cited by the Belgian commission, and then explains in detail the furnished the commission which convinced it that the charges were true.

Many of the outrages are declared to have been due to drunkenness on the part of the soldiers, to the turning loose without restraint of brutal and bestial nature, and to the confusion caused by the authorized campaign of silence, arson, and destruction as reprisals for civilians attacking German troops.

The commission cites cases where German soldiers were killed for attacking women.

Summing up its conclusions the commission says: "It has been proven that there have been in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematic organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages."

"That in the conduct of the war generally, innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered."

"Looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provisions had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction of property were military necessities could be alleged, being indeed a part of a system of general terrorism."

"That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross emblem."

Commenting on their conclusions, the commission says:

"Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the committee concede that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence."

"Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries."

"Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain, if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctioned to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing."

The commissioners sent examiners into the field to secure the depositions of witnesses, and 1,200 of them were considered by it. The specific "outrages" investigated and declared proven are those of Liege, where, on August 20, houses on three streets were systematically destroyed by fire; in the valleys of the Sambre and Meuse, the nant, Louvain, Haecht, Kerchoot, Melines, Vilvorde, and other places which have already been given wide publicity in the reports of the Belgian commission some months ago.

ADOLPH KAHN, OPTICIAN, 1550 P ST. N. W.

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FINDS 17 BODIES OF LUSITANIA VICTIMS

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The steamer Flying Fish has arrived with seventeen additional bodies. The only one identified is that of Percy Hecombe, of Boston, whose father commanded the Cunard ship Cephalonia.

There have been no further identifications up to the present time. Circumstantial reports of the recovery of the body of Alfred G. Vanderbilt are circulated, but not confirmed. It is pointed out that all reports agree Vanderbilt wore no life belt, and that because of this his body may never be found.

A single tug is carrying on the search for more bodies of those who lost their lives in the Lusitania tragedy. This is the Poonzie, which flies the Dutch flag. Indignation is being stirred by this fact, and Wesley Frost, the American consul, here, telegraphed today to Ambassador Page, urging him to impress on the Cunard company and the admiralty that "fully effective measures to recover the 1,700 bodies still missing are imperative."

Cunard officials here protest that it is almost impossible to charter tugs or other craft the admiralty having commandeered every available one. The Poonzie was said to have been found "merely by chance."

War Vessels Not Used.

War vessels are not being considered by the authorities in their efforts to extend the search for bodies. To use them in cruising between Kinsale and Cape Clear would be, in fact, inviting further attack by submarine.

A current from two and one-half to three knots runs around Old Head, and this has been augmented by a stiff east wind. With the lapse of eight or nine days this might mean that bodies would be carried ashore in the neighborhood of Cape Clear, on the west coast of Ireland. The winds ordinarily prevailing would have carried the bodies ashore in Cornwall.

The hospital reports, which are just beginning to come in, were scanned eagerly by many inquirers yesterday. Eight patients were discharged yesterday and the condition of many others is reported as good. The report follows:

"The following were discharged as fully recovered, mostly from shock and long submersion in the water: Barnes, Allen, Barber, Beale, Frazer, Andrew, Light, Herbert, McFadden, Hugh, Muir, Mathew, Shepperson, Arthur, and Swarte, Augustus. Mrs. F. S. Hammon, who has been suffering from nervous prostration, has been removed to a nursing home."

Others Doing Well.

"Those reported doing well are: Hogan, Jane, who leaves the hospital today; Chapman, Mrs. W. Beauchamp, William, who has lost two fingers; Mr. Dickinson; Gordon, George; Mrs. A. H. Ferrier, who is suffering from shock caused by the loss of an infant child; Kenway, Wilford; Duncan, Robert; Kemp, Mrs. C. M. E.; Middleton, Alice; Hanes, Mrs. D. E.; Morrell, Mrs. M. S.; and Logan, Ruth; Tuohy, Margaret; Judson, M. F. S.; and Wakefield, Mrs. Mary."

"Those more seriously injured are: Joseph Myers, who has a broken leg and bronchitis, due to his stay in the water. He has been taken to a nursing home in Cork. Frank Cook, described in the dispatch as a boy, has a broken thigh and will be confined some weeks. Andrew McDermott, whose left knee is injured, will be out in a week, and will be suffering from a broken ankle. James J. Leary has a broken ankle. He was cared for the first day or two in a private home near Queenstown, but is now in the hospital."

Realty Transfers

Richmond Park-Margaret, Flinn et al. vs. Thomas, to R. E. L. Wiltberger, lot 2, square 207, 110 (stamp \$5). J. E. Edmunds et al. trustees, to same, lot 28, square 207, \$1,500.

Richmond Park-R. E. L. Wiltberger et al. to Richmond Park Improvement Company, lot 5, square 202, 110 (stamp \$5).

Columbia Heights-Linda G. and Freddie C. Loderer, lot 41, block 28, 110 (stamp \$1.50).

712 Fifth street northwest-Morris Stern to George C. Shoemaker, part lot 1, square 488, 110 (stamp \$2).

106 G street southeast-Mabel C. Bond et al. vs. Hazen, to Stewart W. Tebb, lot 11, square 721, 110 (stamp \$0.50).

608 A street southeast-Eugene C. Scages et al. to Henry C. Epey, trustee, part original lot 8, square 88, \$2,000.

Addition to Le Droit Park-Pay Farrar to Daniel C. Lear and Addie H. Lear, lot 68, block 21, 110 (stamp \$1).

125 Twelfth street northeast-Charles M. Corson to Herbert C. Earnshaw, lot 41, square 888, 110 (stamp \$2).

The Dewey Hotel

14th and L Sts. N. W.

Announces that the hotel has been operated by the owners since May 5, 1915, and that it is under the management of Mr. Frank Fenwick.

The hotel is operated on the American and European plans. Strictly first-class service is maintained; beautiful appointments, and personal attention make life at the Dewey Hotel delightful. Special summer rates.

GUSDORF'S

1225 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Don't Delay Another Day!

This \$25,000 Stock of High Quality

Men's Wear and Hats

Is Rapidly Being Sold.

Everything MUST GO, even if sold below cost.

Buy Summer furnishings NOW—it's just like finding money!

1225 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Germany Offers Reparation To All Neutral Countries

The text of the announcement sent by cable by the American ambassador, James M. Gerard, which was issued by the Berlin foreign office in the form of a circular, follows:

First—Imperial German government naturally has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, or definitely described in the notice of the German admiralty staff of February 4, last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rule

of international law applying to prize warfare.

Two—Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate missing word, probably "mistake," in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

Three—It is the custom of the German government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given

for association of such a hypothesis, the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute an investigation.

"If the German government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by German war vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 2 above. In case the German government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government, is not convinced by the result of investigation, the German government has also already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to chapter 3 of The Hague convention of October 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

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POSILAM FAMED FOR ITS POWER OVER ECZEMA

Every Eczema sufferer should know just how greatly Posilam is able to benefit this persistently stubborn trouble; how quickly it brings relief, stops itching; cools, soothes and comforts. To spread Posilam over an angry, affected surface is to feel that here, in reality, is the precise healing influence the skin demands. Treatment is usually surprisingly short and improvement may be noticed every day. Posilam is harmless; use it for Pimples, Rashes and all eruptions disorders.

Your druggist sells Posilam. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York.

Posilam Soap, medicated with Posilam, 25 cents and 15 cents.—Adv.

Close Daily at 6 P. M. HUB FURNITURE CO. Close Saturday at 6 P. M.

Underselling Guaranteed Furniture

THIS big "daylight" store sets the pace in originating and maintaining genuine underselling values in guaranteed Furniture. You are always assured satisfactory service by competent furniture salesmen, and you are always Welcome to Use Your Credit.

NO "RED TAPE" NO INTEREST CHARGES

This Colonial Oak Bedroom Outfit

Includes large, full quartered-oak front Dresser and Chiffonier to match, with genuine French-plate mirrors and massive 2-inch-post guaranteed lacquer Brass Bed, all exactly as illustrated.

\$41.75

FREE A beautifully decorated 31-piece Dinner Set is included free with this outfit

This outfit at the special price should appeal to June brides. The three pieces are of guaranteed construction and finish.

This Massive Mission Suite

Four-Piece Fumed Oak Imitation Spanish Leather, for - \$12.75

The illustration shows the four pieces exactly. Substantially built and finished in rich fumed oak. The Table has heavy plank top, drawer and lower shelf. The Armchair, Rocker and Side Chair have imitation Spanish leather seats. You couldn't find a more attractive suite for your den or living room, and you'll never get a more wonderful value.

Gets Her Money Back, Man's Arrest Follows

Thomas W. Guerin, forty-eight, was arrested today on a charge of obtaining money and jewelry by false pretenses. Mrs. L. B. Allen, 1016 Tenth street northwest, preferred the charge against Guerin, to whom, she declared, she gave \$125 in money, jewelry valued at \$100, and a valuable shawl with which he was to purchase stocks.

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